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## A TRIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

### I. PRINCIPLES.

THE sources for the study of American foreign relations are very abundant, and there are many general treatises on international law. Secondary narratives are now coming forward in considerable numbers, and the publication of monographs has begun. As yet, however, no one has attempted a systematic bibliography of the subject; and the investigator is swamped by the very wealth of his materials.

It has therefore seemed worth while to classify, enumerate and describe the most serviceable books and collections bearing on American diplomacy, though space does not allow any attempt to include the large literature of periodical articles, or to analyze the collections either topically or chronologically. This bibliography is therefore simply a check-list of the more accessible books, with such brief comment as may show their value and their bearing. In most cases works which are out of print or otherwise unavailable, however valuable, are not included. For the investigator a path may be found deeper into the literature, and to special topics, through the bibliographical aids mentioned below, and through the footnotes to treatises on international law, and narratives, histories and monographs.

Works of especial significance and usefulness are noted by an asterisk (\*).

The list is not confined to the diplomacy of the United States since 1775. In the sense of the bibliography American diplomacy begins with the relations of the colonizing European countries with each other at the time of its discovery; follows out the rival claims to territory in the new world, and the treaties of delimitation; deals with commerce and the external regulation of colonial commerce, especially with other American settlements; discusses intercolonial correspondence and plans of union; describes the wars by land and sea in America during the eighteenth century, ending with the exclusion of France in 1763; and then proceeds to the foundation of a foreign office, a foreign system and a foreign policy by the Continental Congress, and thus to the diplomacy of the Federal Republic in all its ramifications.

### II. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AIDS.

The general bibliographies of American history include most of the special books on diplomacy down to about 1895, although none of them except Winsor has a distinct section on the subject. Thus Channing and

Hart, *Guide to the Study of American History* (Boston, 1897), includes lists of indexes to public documents (§ 16e); general comprehensive works (§ 20); sources of historical geography (§ 21d); biographies (§ 25); colonial records (§ 29); works of statesmen (§ 32); autobiographies (§ 33); collections of documents (§ 34); and topical references from 1492 down to 1865 (§§ 144-214). W. E. Foster, *References to the History of Presidential Administrations, 1789-1885* (N. Y., 1885), includes diplomatic materials; Bowker and Iles, *The Readers' Guide in Economic, Social and Political Science* (New York, 1891), collects some titles on pages 119-123. See also the section below on Treatises on International Law.

The following volumes have lists of books, more or less systematic, either on diplomacy in general (with such classification as makes it easy to select material on America); or on American foreign affairs only.

\*Charles Calvo, *Le Droit International Théorique et Pratique*, 6 vols., (Paris, 1887-1896).—Includes an elaborate study of the literature of international law, including sources; especially Vol. I., 101-138; Vol. VI. ("Supplément Général"), xxix-lxi.

William I. Fletcher, editor, *The "A. L. A." Index, An Index to General Literature* (Boston, 1893).—An attempt to index volumes of collected essays and like materials containing specific chapters on special questions.

W. I. Fletcher and R. R. Bowker, *The Annual Literary Index* (New York, 1893).—This is a supplement to both Poole and the "A. L. A." Index, in annual volumes (beginning with the year 1892), indexing periodicals, essays, book chapters, etc., in classified entries.

\*A. P. C. Griffin, *List of Books (with references to Periodicals) relating to the Theory of Colonization, Government of Dependencies, Protectorates and related Topics* (Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography, 2d ed., Washington, 1900).—Especially serviceable on the latest diplomatic questions.

Franz de Holtzendorff and Alphonse Rivier, *Introduction au Droit des Gens* (Paris, 1889).—Part IV. of this work (pp. 351-494) is a discussion of the literature of international law, by groups, especially: English authors (§ 116); American authors (§ 117); Spanish-American and Brazilian authors (§ 119).

\*Leonard Augustus Jones, *An Index to Legal Periodical Literature*, 2 vols., (Boston, 1888, 1899).—Vol. I. indexes a hundred and fifty-eight sets of periodicals down to 1886; Vol. II. indexes a few sets before 1887 which were omitted in Vol. I. and then brings down the work to cover 1887-1898, including many articles from general periodicals. The work is indispensable to the searcher for discussions on special topics.

\*Josephus Nelson Larned, editor, *The Literature of American History, A Bibliographical Guide* (? 1902).—A classified bibliography of American history in general; about two thousand titles, each annotated by an expert.

\*John Bassett Moore, *History and Digest of International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a Party*, 6 vols., (Washington, 1898).

—List of authorities, I. lxxxiii–xcviii ; list of cases, I. lxiii–lxxxvii ; the footnotes throughout are a most valuable guide to materials, and especially to official correspondence.

\* William Frederick Poole, William I. Fletcher and others, editors, *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1802–1881*, 2 vols., rev. ed. (Boston, 1893). *First Supplement, 1882–1886* (Boston, 1888); *Second Supplement, 1887–1891* (Boston, 1893); *Third Supplement, 1892–1896* (Boston, 1897).—A well known and invaluable series of guides to the numerous valuable articles, often by experts, in periodicals.

\* United States, *Treaties and Conventions concluded between the United States of America and other Powers* (Washington, 1889).—To this volume Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis has appended (pp. 1217–1406) very valuable historical notes, with detailed references to government publications and some other sources.

\* Francis Wharton, *Digest of the International Law of the United States*, 3 vols., (Washington, 1886).—The references in this work are practically a classified bibliography of official source-material. See especially Vol. I., pp. iii–ix, “Preliminary remarks.”

\* Justin Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, 8 vols., (Boston, 1886–1889). Includes a critical discussion of authorities down to about 1850 (VII. 461–562) ; an account of the manuscript sources of American history, including archives (VIII. 413–468) ; and an appendix on comprehensive printed authorities (VIII. 469–507).

### III. SECONDARY WORKS.

In every field of diplomacy the ground has been to some degree gone over by text-writers in international law, and by general historians ; of late years a literature of special treatises and monographs has sprung up. Out of all these discussions a choice has been made in the list below of those which have most reference to American conditions and experience, which have the most useful footnotes and bibliographies, and which, from the character of their authors or from their freshness and originality, seem likely to be most to the point. Many of the secondary books also contain source-materials, in appendices or extracts.

#### *A. General Works on American Diplomacy.*

There is no one work covering the whole field of American diplomacy, both the colonial and federal periods. The following books include parts of the subject and are useful for a general survey. None of them is provided with elaborate footnotes.

William Eleroy Curtis, *The United States and Foreign Powers* (New York, 1899).—This is a little book which includes a sketch of the diplomatic service ; chapters on Latin-American relations, the Monroe Doctrine and the interoceanic canal ; and then a study of the relations of the United States with the various foreign powers in succession. It is not a consecutive work, nor marked by deep knowledge of international law.

John W. Foster, *A Century of American Diplomacy, 1776-1876* (Boston and New York, 1900).—This is a general study of American diplomacy by a distinguished diplomat, with a special chapter on the Monroe Doctrine from the conventional point of view. The book is strongest on the diplomacy since the Civil War.

\* John Holladay Latané, *The Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America* (Baltimore, 1900).—Though including only one field of American foreign affairs, this is one of the handiest and best books on inter-American relations. Well printed, with footnotes.

\* Theodore Lyman, *The Diplomacy of the United States, Being an Account of the Foreign Relations of the Country from the First Treaty with France in 1778*, 2d ed., 2 vols., (Boston, 1828).—This is a more elaborate attempt to treat American diplomacy as a separate subject, but it was written before the publication of some important materials. It comes down to 1828, including relations with Barbary powers and Latin-American states.

Alfred Thayer Mahan, *The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future* (Boston, 1897). A discussion by an expert on our foreign commercial and diplomatic policy.

\* John Bassett Moore, *American Foreign Policy*. (In preparation.)—This work by an experienced diplomat, when published, will include classified bibliographies, and will cover briefly the whole field of American diplomacy.

\* Eugene Schuyler, *American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce* (New York, 1886).—This is a suggestive book devoted to commercial relations, written by a man who had had much experience in the consular service.

Freeman Snow, *Treaties and Topics in American Diplomacy* (Boston, 1890).—Half of this book is an abstract of treaties; the other half is made up of essays on the Monroe Doctrine, the Fisheries and the Bering Sea question.

William Henry Trescot, *The Diplomacy of the Revolution. An Historical Study* (New York, 1852). *The Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams, 1789-1801* (Boston, 1857).—These two books taken together are a serviceable account of the quarter-century from the beginning of the Revolution to the administration of Jefferson. Almost no footnotes.

#### *B. General Histories containing Discussions of Diplomatic Topics.*

From the numerous histories concerning considerable areas of American history the following have been selected as furnishing the largest and most pertinent discussions of foreign relations.

\* Henry Adams, *History of the United States during the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison*, 9 vols., (New York, 1889-1891).—A most searching account of the diplomacy of neutral trade and the War of 1812.

George Bancroft, *A History of the United States*, first ed., 12 vols., (Boston, 1834-1874).—From discovery to 1789. Some of the volumes of this edition have footnotes.

\* Hubert Howe Bancroft, *History of the Pacific States of North America*, 34 vols., (San Francisco, 1882-1890).—Great detail on the Spanish settlements and colonial controversies with the French and English; also on the annexations of Texas, California, Oregon and Alaska.

Montagu Burrows, *The History of the Foreign Policy of Great Britain* (New York, 1895).

John Andrew Doyle, *The English in America, The Puritan Colonies*, 2 vols., (London, 1887-1888); *English Colonies in America, Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas* (New York, 1880).—A standard history of American colonization, including diplomatic relations.

\* Richard Hildreth, *The History of the United States of America*, 6 vols., revised edition (New York, 1854-1855).—Some narrative and diplomatic discussions of the colonial epoch, and of the main issues under the federal government down to 1820.

William Kingsford, *The History of Canada, 1608-1841*, 10 vols., (London, 1887-1898).

\* William Edward Hartpole Lecky, *A History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, 8 vols., (London, 1878-1890).—Some account of the eighteenth-century diplomacy relative to America.

\* Alfred Thayer Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660-1783* (Boston, 1890).—An epoch-making book indispensable for an understanding of the wars and diplomacy of the eighteenth century, as they affected America.

Alfred Thayer Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire, 1793-1812*, 2 vols., (Boston, 1892).—A supplement to the above volume; relates to America through the discussions of neutral trade.

\* James Ford Rhodes, *History of the United States from 1850*, 4 vols., (New York, 1893-—).—Includes a most excellent discussion of the diplomacy of the United States just before and during the Civil War. Still in progress.

James Schouler, *History of the United States*, new ed., 6 vols., (New York, 1895-1900).—Brief account of diplomatic relations as a part of the general history of the United States from 1783 to 1865.

Sir John Robert Seeley, *The Expansion of England: Two Courses of Lectures* (Boston, 1883).—An account of the colonization policy of Great Britain, and its effect on England.

\* Sir John Robert Seeley, *The Growth of British Policy, An Historical Essay*, 2 vols., (Cambridge, 1895).—Covers the field from 1588 to 1714; brings out the foreign relations of England on the colonial side.

Edward Smith, *England and America after Independence: A Short Examination of their International Intercourse, 1783-1872*. (Westminster, 1900.)

\* Justin Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, 8 vols., (Boston, 1886-1889).—The work abounds throughout in footnotes and critical discussions of authorities. See especially Vol. III., chs. i.-iv., on the first English claims and settlements; Vol. IV., on the French, Dutch

and Swedes in America ; Vol. V., ch. i., on Canada and Louisiana, chs. vii.-viii., on French and Indian Wars down to 1763 ; Vol. VII., chs. i., ii., on the diplomacy of the Revolution ; ch. vii., on diplomacy from 1789 to 1880.

Justin Winsor, *Christopher Columbus, and how He Received and Imparted the Spirit of Discovery* (Boston, 1891) ; *Cartier to Frontenac: Geographical Discovery in the Interior of North America in its Historical Relations, 1534-1700* (Boston, 1894) ; *The Mississippi Basin; the Struggle in America between England and France, 1697-1763* (Boston, 1895) ; *The Westward Movement; The Colonies and the Republic West of the Alleghanies, 1763-1798* (Boston, 1897).—These four volumes are the best systematic account of the rivalries for the possession of America, including some diplomatic questions.

### C. Treatises on International Law.

Many of the most valuable works on international relations are treatises on international law, especially those written by Americans, or with special reference to America. Lists of such treatises may be found in T. A. Walker, *Science of International Law*, pp. vii-xvi ; Theodore D. Woolsey, *International Law* (6th ed.), pp. 405 *et seq.*; especially in Charles Calvo, *Droit International*, I. 101-138, VI. xxix-lxi. Holtzendorff, Calvo, Phillimore and Pradier-Fodéré are the fullest authorities, and, in the last editions, are among the most recent. They all freely use American precedents. The best treatises as aids to a study of American diplomacy are the following :

\* Charles Calvo, *Le Droit International Théorique et Pratique* (Paris, 6 vols., 1880 ; 5th ed., 1887-1896).—An exhaustive treatise written by an Argentine diplomat. Vol. I., pp. 1-101, contains a brief sketch of general diplomatic history down to 1887.

Garden, Count Guillaume de, *Histoire Générale de Traité de Paix*, 15 vols., (Paris, 1848-1887).—Covers the period 1536 to 1815, and is a history of the events leading up to each treaty, but does not contain the texts.

William Edward Hall, *International Law* (Oxford, 1880 ; 3d edition, 1890).—Perhaps the best one-volume treatise. Many references to American precedents.

Henry W. Halleck, *International Law* (1870, Sir Sherstone Baker's edition, 1878).—Written by the former general-in-chief of the United States army. Dry but thoughtful and well analyzed. Frequent references to American precedent.

\* Franz von Holtzendorff, *Handbuch des Völkerrechts auf Grundlage Europäischer Staatspraxis*, 4 vols., (Berlin, 1885-1889).—A co-operative work by eminent publicists. Abundant references to other treatises, and very numerous precedents, with reference to sources.

James Kent, *Commentaries on American Law* (New York, 1826-1830 ; 12th ed., by O. W. Holmes, 1873 ; J. T. Abdy's 2d ed., 1877).—The treatise on international law is in Volume I.

Thomas Joseph Lawrence, *The Principles of International Law* (Boston, 1895).—One of the most recent text-books.

Sir Robert Phillimore, *Commentaries on International Law*, 4 vols., (London, 1854; 3d ed., 1879-1899).—The most detailed and exhaustive work in English; with elaborate references.

John Norton Pomeroy, *Lectures on International Law in Time of Peace* (Theodore S. Woolsey's ed., 1886).—Reprint of lectures delivered in 1866-1867. Few references to sources.

Paul Louis Ernest Pradier-Fodéré, *Traité de Droit International Public Européen et Américain, suivant les Progrès de la Science et de la Pratique Contemporaine*, 7 vols., (Paris, 1885-1897).—Still incomplete; refers to late incidents and precedents; clumsy arrangement and references, not very serviceable. Many allusions to Latin-American affairs.

Thomas Alfred Walker, *The Science of International Law* (London, 1893).—Brief, clear and abounds in illustrations from recent historical events.

\* Francis Wharton, *Commentaries on Law, embracing Chapters on the Nature, the Source, and the History of Law, on International Law, Public and Private, and on Constitutional and Statutory Law* (Philadelphia, 1884).—By the editor of the *Digest*. Includes a treatise on public international law at §§ 115-251; very good on American relations.

\* Henry Wheaton, *Elements of International Law* (Philadelphia and London, 1836; Lawrence's 2d ed., 1863; Boyd's 2d ed., 1880).—By an eminent diplomat and publicist. A standard work, enriched with valuable notes by the American and English editors.

Henry Wheaton, *History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America from the Earliest Times to 1842* (New York, 1845).—On the progress of international law from 1648 to 1843. A study of principles rather than events.

\* Theodore D. Woolsey, *Introduction to the Study of International Law, designed as an aid in Teaching and in Historical Study* (1860; 6th ed., T. S. Woolsey, 1891).—A brief and very serviceable text-book with abundant references to American practice and elaborate bibliographical material.

#### *D. Works on Special Topics.*

Under this caption have been gathered the best monographs and special discussions on diplomatic topics. Many titles have been omitted because proceeding from writers without a large reputation, or because on rather minute fields, or because superseded by something better.

American Academy of Political and Social Science, *The Foreign Policy of the United States, Political and Commercial*. Addresses and Discussions at the Annual Meeting, April 7-8, 1899 (Philadelphia, 1899).

Charles C. Beaman, *The National and Private "Alabama Claims" and their "Final Amicable Settlement"* (Washington, 1871).

George Bemis, *American Neutrality, its Honorable Past; its Expedient Future* (Boston, 1886).

\* Mountague Bernard, *An Historical Account of the Neutrality of Great Britain during the Civil War* (London, 1870).

J. D. Bullock, *Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe* (New York, 1883).

\* John Bigelow, *France and the Confederate Navy, 1862-1868; An International Episode* (London, 1888).—By a former minister to France.

Edward Bicknell, *The Territorial Acquisitions of the United States: An Historical Review* (Boston, 1899).

James Morton Callahan, *The Neutrality of the American Lakes, and Anglo-American Relations* (Baltimore, 1898). *Cuba and International Relations; An Historical Study in American Diplomacy* (Baltimore, 1899). *American Relations in the Pacific and the Far East, 1784-1900* (Baltimore, 1901). *The Diplomatic History of the Southern Confederacy* (Baltimore, 1901).—These ambitious volumes, appearing in rapid succession, are perhaps not studied with extreme care.

Edmund Janes Carpenter, *America in Hawaii; A History of United States Influence on the Hawaiian Islands* (Boston, 1899).

George Coggeshall, *History of the American Privateers* (New York, 1856).

Charles Arthur Conant, *The United States in the Orient: The Nature of the Economic Problem* (Boston, 1900).

Caleb Cushing, *The Treaty of Washington; Its Negotiation, Execution, and the Discussions Relating Thereto* (New York, 1873).

\* William Edward Burghardt DuBois, *The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870* (New York, 1896).

Albert Gallatin, *On the Northeastern Boundary in Connection with Mr. Jay's Map, with a Speech on the same Subject by Daniel Webster, delivered April 15, 1843* (New York, 1843).

James C. Fernald, *The Imperial Republic, with five Maps* (New York, 1898).

James Watson Gerard, *The Treaty of Utrecht: A Historical Review of the Great Treaty of 1714* (New York, 1888).

William Elliot Griffis, *America in the East: A Glance at our History, Prospects, Problems and Duties in the Pacific Ocean* (New York, 1899).

Binger Hermann, *The Louisiana Purchase, and our Title West of the Rocky Mountains, with a Review of Annexation by the United States* (Washington, 1898).

Frederick W. Holls, *The Peace Conference at the Hague and its Bearings on International Law and Policy* (New York, 1900).—A rather optimistic account of the Conference and its work.

Lindley Miller Keasbey, *The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine: A Political History of Isthmus Transit* (New York, 1896).—A book of which the central thought is that every American statesman who did not insist on the exclusive rights of the United States in the Isthmus, was false to his trust.

David Starr Jordan, *Imperial Democracy: A Study of the Relation of Government by the People, Equity before the Law and other Tenets of Democracy, to the Demands of a Vigorous Foreign Policy and other Demands of Imperial Democracy* (New York, 1899).

\* Thomas Joseph Lawrence, *Essays on Some Disputed Questions in Modern International Law* (2d ed., Cambridge and London, 1888).—Includes several essays on the Monroe Doctrine and Canal diplomacy.

\* Alfred Thayer Mahan, *Lessons of the War with Spain, and other Articles* (Boston, 1899). *The Problem of Asia and its Effect on International Policies* (Boston, 1900).—By one of the greatest authorities on foreign relations.

John Bassett Moore, *A Treatise on Extradition and Interstate Rendition*, 2 vols., (Boston, 1891).—Includes details of many incidents of diplomatic discussion.

\* Paul S. Reinsch, *World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation* (New York, 1900).

\* William Fidian Reddaway, *The Monroe Doctrine* (Cambridge, England, 1898).—Perhaps the best discussion of the contemporary conditions of the doctrine.

Raphael Semmes, *Service Afloat, or the Remarkable Career of the Confederate Cruisers "Sumter" and "Alabama"* (Baltimore, 1887).

Ira Dudley Travis, *The History of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty* (Ann Arbor, 1900).—A very thorough and sound discussion of a very important subject.

George Fox Tucker, *The Monroe Doctrine: A Concise History of its Origin and Growth* (Boston, 1885).

\* Theodore S. Woolsey, *America's Foreign Policy: Essays and Addresses* (New York, 1898).

#### *E. Periodicals containing Articles on American Diplomacy.*

There is no American periodical devoted especially to international law, though there are several in which articles on international relations appear. For lists of publications and for classified references, see *Poole's Index* and *Jones's Index to Legal Periodical Literature*.—A few titles only are given, all in English.

American Academy of Political and Social Science, *Annals* (1890- ).—Some studies on foreign relations, but chiefly devoted to other work.

*American Annual Cyclopaedia* (40 vols. to 1900, New York, 1861- ).—A valuable series, with many documents.

\* *American Historical Review* (New York, 1895- ).—Many studies in diplomatic history.

*The American Law Review* (Boston, 1866- ).

*The Annual Register* (143 vols. to 1900, London, 1759- ).—A collection of materials and compilations annually published for nearly a century and a half; often very instructive.

*Army and Navy Journal* (New York, 1863- ).

Association for the Review and Codification of the Law of Nations, *Reports of Annual Conferences*.

*Forum* (New York, 1886- ).—Many discussions by public men.  
*Harper's Magazine* (New York, 1850- ).

\* *The Nation* (70 vols. to 1900, New York, 1865- ).—Editorial correspondence and reviews on many diplomatic questions.

*National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, 1888- ).—Excellent accounts of boundary controversies.

*Niles's Weekly Register* (75 vols., Baltimore, 1812-1849).—An invaluable repository of current documents and discussions.

*North American Review* (170 vols. to 1900, Boston and New York, 1815- ).—For sixty years abounding in the ablest discussions of public affairs.

*Political Science Quarterly* (New York, 1886- ).—Many articles on foreign relations; and valuable chronological summaries of current events.

*Statesman's Year Book* (London, 1864- ).—An annual survey of the political and statistical situation of the world.

\* *The Times* (London). The great English daily; has pages devoted to foreign news from all over the world. Can be exploited by means of a special annual summary.

*The Yale Review* (New Haven, 1896- ).—Discussions of colonization and occasionally of diplomatic questions.

The following foreign international law periodicals from time to time print discussions on American international questions.

*Bulletin de la Société de Législation Comparée* (Paris, 1872- ).

\* *Revue Générale de Droit International Public* (Paris, 1894- ).

*Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* (Paris, 1887- ).

*Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée*, 32 vols. to 1900 (Paris, 1869- ).

#### IV. SOURCES.

The abundant sources of American diplomatic history have as yet been too little explored: for convenience they may be classified into collections of treaties and documents; official correspondence; and private biography, memoirs and correspondence.

##### A. Treaties.

On the pre-constitutional treaties affecting American affairs, see a synoptical list in Woolsey's *International Law*, 6th ed., pp. 406-408, with a list of the collections of treaties. The following titles are especially serviceable for the diplomacy of the colonial period.

George Chalmers, *A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and Other Powers*, 2 vols., (London, 1790).

Jean Dumont, *Corps Universel Diplomatique du Droit des Gens, contenant un Recueil des Traitées, Capitulations Impériales et Royales, etc.*, 8 vols., (1726-1731).—Contains documents from 800 A. D. to 1730. Many pieces besides treaties are included. All the texts except the Latin are translated into French. An alphabetical index to the whole at the end of Volume III., supplement.

\**A General Collection of Treaties, Declarations of War, Pamphlets and other Publications, relating to Peace and War*, 4 vols., 2d ed. (London, 1732).—This collection includes materials from 1495 to 1731 and is extremely serviceable.

Thomas Rymer, *Foedera, Conventiones, Literae et cujuscumque generis Acta Publica*, 2d ed., 20 vols., (London, 1728-1735).—Comes down from 1101 to 1654. Many titles in English. A *Syllabus* in English by T. D. Hardy has been published, 3 vols., (London, 1869-1883).

\*Tétot, *Répertoire de Traités de Paix* (Paris, 1866).—Practically an index to Dumont and the other great collections covering the period from 1493 to 1866.

The treaties of the federal period (1778-1901) are regularly printed with the annual statutes of the United States, and also in two official collections:

United States, *Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, Post Office, Public Treaties* (Washington, 1875).

United States, *Treaties and Conventions concluded between the United States and other Powers since July 4, 1776* (Washington, 1889); also printed as *Senate Executive Documents*, 48 Cong., 2 sess., No. 47.

United States, *Compilation of Treaties in Force* (Washington, 1899).

Treaties between other American powers, or between American powers and European powers, or between European powers on American subjects, since the American Revolution, will be found in the standard collections of state papers, such as *British and Foreign State Papers*, *Archives Diplomatiques*, *Staatsarchiv*; and also in the following collections (see Tétot, *Répertoire des Traités*).

\*Carlos Calvo, *Colección Completa de los Tratados, Convenciones, Capitulaciones, Armisticios y otros Actos diplomáticos de todos los Estados de la América Latina . . . desde 1493*, 11 vols., (Paris, 1862-1869).—Comes down to 1823; includes also Spanish and Portuguese treaties in the colonial period.

Martens and Cussy, *Recueil Manuel et Pratique de Traités, Conventions et autre Actes Diplomatiques*, 7 vols., (Leipzig, 1846-1857). Gives significant parts of treaties or refers to their source. Covers the period 1760-1856.—An abridgment of the great Martens, *Recueil*, etc. The latter continues Dumont and Wenck, and is continued by:

Charles Samwer and Jules Hopf, *Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités et autres Ordres Relatifs aux Rapports de Droit International*, 25 vols. and index, to 1900 (Göttingen, 1876- ).—Treaties and other documents in original language or French.

#### *B. Official Collections of Documents.*

Indexes and finding lists of public documents are enumerated in Channing and Hart, *Guide to the Study of American History*, § 16e. In T. H. McKee's *Reports of the Select Special Committees, United States Senate*, and *Reports of the Select and Special Committees, United States House of*

*Representatives* (both Washington, 1887), are lists of printed reports made by Committees on Foreign Relations from 1815 to 1887. A careful list of indexes and other aids in United States government publications will be found in *American Statistical Association Publications*, Vol. VII. (1900). Some account of the publications of the State Department appears in Schuyler, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 132-133.

A few despatches and treaties, or extracts from despatches and treaties, are reprinted in the special collections made for the use of schools and colleges. Thus in Hart and Channing, *American History Leaflets*, appear correspondence on Cuba (No. 2); Monroe Doctrine (No. 4); Bering Sea Controversy (No. 6); Colonial Wars (Nos. 7, 14); Navigation Acts (No. 19); Isthmus Canal (No. 34). William MacDonald, in his *Select Charters and Select Documents*, prints a few treaties.

There are three indispensable official collections:

\* Francis Wharton, *Digest of the International Law of the United States, taken from Documents issued by Presidents and Secretaries of State, and from Decisions of Federal Courts and Opinions of Attorneys-General*, 3 vols., (Washington, 1886; 2d ed., no alteration of plates, 1887).—This series gives quotations, often several pages in extent, from printed (and occasionally unprinted) materials in the State Department, arranged under classified headings; it is of the utmost service to the student of American diplomacy. A new edition is promised under the efficient editorship of John Bassett Moore.

\* John Bassett Moore, *History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a Party, together with Appendices containing the Treaties relating to such Arbitrations, and Historical and Legal Notes on other International Arbitrations, Ancient and Modern, and on the Domestic Commissions of the United States for the Adjustment of International Claims*, 6 vols., (Washington, 1898).—Although by its title limited to a discussion of questions which have involved some form of international arbitration, as a matter of fact nearly all the great controversies between the United States and other powers are here set forth in authentic narrative, fortified with abundant citations. Hundreds of cases are summarized, hundreds of others are referred to. The book is the largest single contribution ever made to the knowledge of American foreign affairs.

\* James D. Richardson, compiler, *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897*, 10 vols., (Washington, 1896-1899).—This set contains the annual and occasional messages of the presidents, including a vast amount of material on foreign affairs. It is expected to be ultimately obtainable from the Government at cost.

### C. Cases in International Law.

One of the principal sources of international law is the adjudications of courts, which often decide diplomatic controversies, or contain historical summaries of international relations. In the United States both state and federal courts make decisions based on international law; but

the decisions of the Circuit Courts, and of the Supreme Court of the United States are most likely to deal with public law; and they alone can finally construe federal treaties or statutes, if their validity is contested. Cases may be traced through the ordinary digests, and also through footnotes to treatises on international law. Special lists of cases, English and American, may be found in T. J. Walker, *Science of International Law*, pp. xiii–xv; J. B. Moore, *History and Digest of International Arbitrations*, I. lxiii–lxxii.

The texts of the Federal decisions are to be found in four series of collected cases as follows :

*Federal Cases, comprising Cases argued and determined in the Circuit and District Courts of the U. S. from the Colonial Times to the Beginning of the Federal Reporter*, 30 vols. and *Digest* (St. Paul, 1894–1898).

—Over 18,000 cases arranged alphabetically by cases, from 1789 to 1880.

*Federal Reporter; Cases argued and determined in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States*, 104 vols. and three *Digests*, to 1901 (St. Paul, 1880– ).

\* *United States Reports, Supreme Court*, 173 vols. to 1898.—Till 1882 published under the names of the official collectors or reporters of cases as follows :

Dallas [1789–1800], 4 vols., (Philadelphia, 1790–1808); Cranch [1801–1805], 9 vols., (Washington, 1804–1817); Wheaton [1816–1827], 12 vols., (New York, 1816–1827); Peters [1828–1843], 17 vols., (Philadelphia, 1828–1843); Howard [1843–1860], 24 vols., (Philadelphia, 1843–1860); Black [1861–1862], 2 vols., (Washington, 1862–1863); Wallace [1863–1874], 23 vols., (Washington, 1876–1883); Otto [1875–1882], 17 vols., (Washington, 1882); also bears the title *United States Reports, Vols. 91–107; United States Reports [1882– ]*.

Since 1882 a parallel edition has been published in an annual volume (at first two volumes a year) under the title :

*Supreme Court Reports, Cases argued and determined in the United States Supreme Court*, 21 vols. to 1900 (St. Paul, 1883– ).

Particular questions in international law, and the historical accounts of episodes included in the judges' opinions, may be found through the various digests of cases, and especially through :

Rose, *Notes on the United States Reports: A Brief Chronological Digest of all Points Determined in the Decisions of the Supreme Court, with Notes showing the influence, following, and present authority of each case as disclosed by the citations*, 12 vols., (San Francisco, 1899–1901).—Sums up the later attitude of the courts on each decision and the principles involved down to 1898.

Without authority as decisions in contested cases, the official opinions drawn up for the guidance of the President or heads of departments, are of much weight as historical documents and as the conclusions of trained lawyers, beginning in 1791 :

*Official Opinions of the Attorney General of the United States* (24 vols. to 1900, Washington, 1852- ).

Of the four following collections of select cases, the first two are general, but include some of the most important cases defining the foreign powers of the United States government. The last two are special, and are important aids to the study of American diplomacy.

James Bradley Thayer, *Cases in Constitutional Law, with Notes*, 2 vols., (Cambridge, 1894-1895).—A most admirable selection, by a great constitutional lawyer.

Carl Evans Boyd, *Cases on American Constitutional Law* (Chicago, 1898).—Practically a selection from Thayer's *Cases*.

\*Freeman Snow, *Cases and Opinions in International Law, with Notes and a Syllabus* (Boston, 1893).—Notes very few; syllabus at pp. xiii-xl.; cases convenient and to the point.

Pitt Cobbett, *Leading Cases and Opinions in International Law collected and digested from English and Foreign Reports, and Other Sources. With Notes and Excursus, containing the Views of the Text Writers referred to, with Supplementary Cases, Treaties and Statutes* (London, 1862).

#### D. American Official Correspondence.

The United States government has published seven different series of diplomatic correspondence. Upon the character and history of these collections see Justin Winsor, *Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution* (Boston, 1880), and *Narrative and Critical History of America*, VII. 294; VIII. 414.

1. Jared Sparks, editor, *The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*, 12 vols., (Boston, 1829-1830, 2d ed. in 6 vols., Washington, 1857).—This series includes despatches to and from our foreign representatives from 1776 to 1783; and also the correspondence of the French ministers with Congress.

2. Francis Wharton, editor, *The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States*, 6 vols., (Washington, 1889).—This contains substantially the material of the Sparks edition, with many additions; and is arranged chronologically.

3. *The Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States of America from the Signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, 10th September, 1783, to the Adoption of the Constitution, March 4, 1789*, 7 vols., (Washington, 1833-1834; reprinted in 3 vols., 1837).—This correspondence is arranged on about the plan of Sparks's *Correspondence*.

4. Thomas B. Wait, editor, *State Papers and Public Documents of the United States, being a Complete View of our Foreign Relations*, 12 vols., (Boston, 1817-1819).—This series extends from 1789 to 1818, and is practically superseded by the *American State Papers, Foreign*.

5. Walter Lowrie and Matthew St. Clair Clarke, editors, *American State Papers; Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States. Class I. Foreign Relations*, 6 vols., (Washington, 1832-1859).—This series is a reprint of correspondence submitted at various

times to Congress.—It is extremely well arranged and indexed, and covers the period from 1789 to 1828.

6. Between 1828 and 1860 there was no systematic collection and the very important diplomatic correspondence is scattered through the executive documents. The President in many special messages refers to particular correspondence which may be traced through Richardson's *Messages of the Presidents*. The main official collections during this period are the following:

1835: House Doc., 24 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., No. 2.  
 1836: Senate Doc., 24 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 1.  
 1837: Senate Doc., 25 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 1; House Doc., 25 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 3.  
 1838: Senate Doc., 25 Cong., 3 sess., Vol. I., No. 2; House Doc., 25 Cong., 3 sess., Vol. I., No. 2.  
 1839: None.  
 1840: None.  
 1841. Senate Doc., 27 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 1; House Doc., 27 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 2.  
 1842: Senate Doc., 27 Cong., 3 sess., Vol. I., No. 1; House Doc., 27 Cong., 3 sess., Vol. I., No. 2.  
 1843: Senate Doc., 28 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., No. 1; House Doc., 28 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., No. 1.  
 1844: Senate Doc., 28 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 1; House Doc., 28 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 2.  
 1845: Senate Doc., 29 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., No. 1: House Doc., 29 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., No. 2.  
 1846: Senate Doc., 29 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 1; House Doc., 29 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 4.  
 1847: Senate Doc., 30 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., No. 1.  
 1848: House Ex., 30 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 1, pt. 1.  
 1849: House Ex., 31 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. III., pt. 1, No. 5, pt. 1.  
 1850: None.  
 1851: Senate Ex., 32 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., No. 1, pt. 1; House Ex., 32 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. II., pt. 1, No. 2, pt. 1.  
 1852: None.  
 1853: Senate Ex., 33 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., No. 1, pt. 1; House Ex., 33 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., pt. 1, No. 1, pt. 1.  
 1854: Senate Ex., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 1, pt. 1; House Ex., 33 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 1, pt. 1.  
 1855: Senate Ex., 34 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., No. 1, pt. 1; House Ex., 34 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., pt. 1, No. 1, pt. 1.  
 1856: Senate Ex., 34 Cong., 3 sess., Vol. II., No. 5, pt. 1; House Ex., 34 Cong., 3 sess., Vol. I., pt. 1, No. 1, pt. 1.  
 1857: Senate Ex., 35 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. II., No. 2, pt. 1; House Ex., 35 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. II., pt. 1, No. 2, pt. 1.  
 1858: Senate Ex., 35 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. I., No. 1, pt. 2; House Ex., 35 Cong., 2 sess., Vol. II., pt. 1, No. 2, pt. 1.

1859 : Senate Ex., 36 Cong., 1 sess., Vol. I., No. 2, pt. 1.

1860 : None.

7. *Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States* (Washington, 1861).—Beginning with 1861, an annual volume or volumes containing important extracts from diplomatic correspondence of the preceding twelve months has been sent to Congress with the President's annual message. This series is the standard collection for all diplomatic affairs since 1861. One volume has appeared in each year, except as follows: 1863, two volumes; 1864, four volumes; 1865, four volumes; 1866, three volumes; 1867, two volumes; 1868, two volumes; 1869, none published; 1872, six volumes; 1873, three volumes; 1875, two volumes; 1888, two volumes; 1894, three volumes; 1895, two volumes.

There should also be mentioned the following series: *United States Consular Reports* (Washington, 1880— ).—Since 1880 the State Department has published a series of reports from foreign consuls on a great variety of subjects, chiefly commercial. They of course contain little or no material on diplomatic relations. A list of these reports to 1890 is printed in John G. Ames, *Finding List*, at p. 100.

#### *E. Foreign Official Correspondence.*

On the colonial period the only available and useful collections are:

*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, America and West Indies*, 7 vols., (London, 1860— ).—This series, still in progress, has now reached the year 1689. It states the substance of papers and prints some extracts. It is of the greatest service in the study of diplomacy relating to the colonies.

E. B. O'Callaghan and Berthold Fernow, editors, *Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 15 vols., (Albany, 1856–1887).—Contains many pieces on the relations of the French and English colonies.

On the federal period there are three series of foreign annual publications of state papers, intended primarily for the use of diplomats and consuls of the respective countries.

*Archives Diplomatiques, Recueil de Diplomatie et d'Histoire*, 70 vols. to 1899 (Paris, 1861— ).—All in French or translated into French. Many treaties and other documents of periods before 1861, some as far back as A.D. 1400.

\* *British and Foreign State Papers, compiled by the Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, Foreign Office* (90 vols. to 1900, London, 1812— ).—Contains treaties, constitutions and documents chiefly in English.

*Das Staatsarchiv: Sammlung der Offiziellen Actenstücke zur Geschichte der Gegenwart*, 43 vols. to 1898 (Hamburg, 1861— ).—In English, French or German, as the case may be.

The diplomatic correspondence of foreign countries is usually

published in collections made up when negotiations have been completed. For the diplomatic history of the United States by far the most important of such series is the "Blue Books," issued from time to time by the English government. These are included in the annual "parliamentary papers;" and particular correspondence is easily reached through the single index to the whole series of papers issued in any one year.

#### *F. American Private Correspondence and Memoirs.*

The literature of American history is very rich in biographies containing correspondence and in the collected works of statesmen; but deficient in diaries and autobiographies of diplomats. The first two of these categories are set forth in Channing and Hart, *Guide*, § 25 (biographies), § 32 (works of American statesmen). The most important contributions in this sort to the history of American diplomacy are the lives and works of: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Joel Barlow, James G. Blaine, James Buchanan, John C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass, Henry Clay, Thomas Corwin, Alexander J. Dallas, Silas Deane, Daniel S. Dickinson, Edward Everett, Hamilton Fish, John Forsyth, Benjamin Franklin, Albert Gallatin, Elbridge Gerry, Alexander Hamilton, Sam Houston, Thomas Hutchinson, Ralph Izard, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Abbott Lawrence, Francis Lieber, Edward Livingston, William Lee, Abraham Lincoln, James Madison, William L. Marcy, George P. Marsh, John Marshall, James Monroe, Gouverneur Morris, John L. Motley, William Penn, Timothy Pickering, Joel R. Poinsett, James K. Polk, Edmund Randolph, John Randolph, William H. Seward, Jared Sparks, Charles Sumner, John Tyler, Martin Van Buren, George Washington, Daniel Webster, Francis Wharton.

There is a diary of James K. Polk still in manuscript; but almost the only printed diaries or autobiographies which are of service are the following:

John Quincy Adams, *Memoirs, comprising Parts of his Diary from 1795 to 1848*, 12 vols., (Philadelphia, 1874-1877).—An invaluable record on most of the diplomatic questions from 1809 to 1845.

James Monroe, *View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs, 1794-1796* (Philadelphia, 1797).

John G. Nicolay and John Hay, *Abraham Lincoln, a History*, 10 vols., (New York, 1890).—Contains so many extracts from narratives of diplomatic events as to deserve special mention.

Richard Rush, *Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London, 1817-1825* (Philadelphia, 1833). Second series, 2 vols., (Philadelphia, 1845).—Chiefly on the Monroe Doctrine.

Waddy Thompson, *Recollections of Mexico* (New York, 1846).—On his experiences as U. S. Minister.

#### *G. Foreign Private Correspondence and Memoirs.*

The only French diplomats who published their experiences in America, except in the official collections, were:

Hyde de Neuville, *Mémoires et Souvenirs*, 3 vols., (Paris, 1888-1893), and

Adolphe de Bacourt, *Souvenirs d'un Diplomate: Lettres Intimes sur l'Amérique* (Paris, 1882).

The English memoirs and biographies containing correspondence are very numerous; some of them are mentioned in T. J. Walker, *Science of International Law*, pp. vii-xvi. A few which have especial significance for American relations are:

E. P. Brenton, *Life and Correspondence of John, Earl of St. Vincent*.—On the first stage of the Napoleonic Wars.

Sir H. L. Bulwer and E. Ashley, *Life of Lord Palmerston*, 4 vols., (London, 1874-1876).

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, *Life of Shelburne*, 3 vols., (London, 1875-1876).

G. H. Francis, *Opinions and Policy of Lord Palmerston* (London, 1852).

W. Bodham Donne, editor, *Correspondence of George the Third with Lord North, 1768 to 1783* (London, 1867).—Very important for the negotiations of 1782.

Captain Basil Hall, *Fragments of Voyages and Travels, Including Anecdotes of a Naval Life* (Philadelphia, 1831).—On captures of neutral vessels.

James Harris, Earl of Malmesbury, *Diaries and Correspondence, containing an Account of his Missions* (London, 1845).

James Howard Harris, Earl of Malmesbury, *Memoirs of an Ex-Minister, an Autobiography, 1814-1852* (London, 1884).

Lady Jackson, editor, *Sir George Jackson: The Bath Archives; A Further Selection from Diaries and Letters from 1809 to 1816* (London, 1873).—On F. J. Jackson's mission to the United States, in 1809.

John, Earl Russell, editor, *Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox*, 4 vols., (London, 1853-1857).

John, Earl Russell, *Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-1873* (London, 1875).

Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope, *Life of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt*, 4 vols., (London, 1861-1862).

E. J. Stapleton, editor, *Some Official Correspondence of George Canning, 1770-1827*, 2 vols., (London, 1887).—Essential on the Monroe Doctrine.

Spencer Walpole, *The Life of Lord John Russell*, 2 vols., (London, 1889).

R. R. Pearce, *Memoirs and Correspondence of Richard, Marquess Wellesley*, 3 vols., (London, 1846).

#### *H. Manuscript Archives.*

The manuscript official files of the government, including instructions, despatches to and from ministers and consuls, claims against foreign

governments, reports on boundaries, records of commissions, etc., are stored in the archives of the State Department in Washington, where are also many of the public and private papers of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and some other American statesmen. The use of these archives must of course be very carefully guarded, and none but persons properly accredited are admitted ; and even from them materials which would affect pending negotiations or rouse international ill-feeling are carefully withdrawn. See Schuyler, *American Diplomacy*, pp. 38-40 ; Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History*, VIII.

Foreign manuscript collections relative to American history and relations are described at much length in Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History*, VIII. 459-468.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

NOTE.—It should have been mentioned on p. 766, above, that the French text of the document there printed will appear next autumn in the Life of Jules Simon, now being published by his sons, to whom we are indebted for permission to print this translation.